The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Justifiable Caution

Premier Shaw has indicated that a thorough study, under Labor and Welfare Minister Henry Wedge, will be made of the details and implications of the proposed Canada Pension Plan as it affects the people of this Province, in the light of the changes recently announced by Prime Minister Pearson. At present it is not clearly known how it will affect our farmers and fishermen, of whom we have a high percentage among our citizens.

This is the right approach, and indeed the only one that the Province could be expected to make at this time. If it means some delay in reaching a decision provincially, the onus will be on the federal authorities for not having clarified the plan's provisions when it appeared in the Liberal platform before the last federal election. It seems to have undergone quite a metamorphosis since then, especially in the matter of initial contributions and benefits.

As we understand it, the plan will not be compulsory for the self-employed, for members of the armed forces, or for employees of business where it would be difficult to administer. Self-employed persons may join voluntarily, but must pay the full 2 per cent contribution on their own. There is provision for some benefit—though small—to older workers nearing retirement age when the plan starts. Other arrangements cover, for example, housewives who are intermittently employed, persons who don't want to wait to age 70 to start collection, and those whose employment is interrupted by sickness.

It is expected that a total of some 7,000,000 Canadian employees—residents of all provinces but Quebec—will be included in the plan's provisions. They and their employers will split the cost of contributions, and in return will receive a monthly pension at age 70 running as high as $75 a month after ten years of contributions, if their average earnings during that period exceed the $4,500-a-year limit on pensionable earnings.

But there are a lot of other "ifs" and "buts" that must be studied by the provinces before giving their consent—much more than appeared in the blueprint the electors were called upon to vote for—and since it is not now expected that the plan will become operative before January of next year, there is no excuse for neglecting to give them careful scrutiny.

Coming To A Head

A United Nations Assembly that started with 51 members, which enthusiasts at the time thought might possibly expand to 75 members, now has 113 nations enrolled. And still new nations come knocking. Next fall three new states are expected to join: Nyasaland (which will change its name to Malawi), Northern Rhodesia (which becomes Zambia), and Malta, which apparently is satisfied with its maiden name. And it is anticipated that by the end of the next decade, the Assembly will have 125 to 130 members.

Politically, the two biggest issues of future membership involve China and Germany. Despite the long American holding operation against Communist China's entry, the general opinion is that the China issue will come to a head long before the German issue is solved—perhaps sooner than the United States and some of its allies are prepared for.

At the moment French President de Gaulle appears to hold the key to the China-representation issue. Hitherto France and a dozen former French African territories which usually follow France's lead have voted to keep the Chinese Communists out of the world organization. The switching of these votes in favor of Peking at next fall's session of the General Assembly would be virtually certain to bring Peking in.

In a leading editorial on the subject, the Christian Science Monitor warns that the United States should be prepared for the consequences and implications of this policy. There is, it points out, no inherent incompatibility between recognition of the Chinese Communist regime and continued loyalty to the United States as leader of the Western Alliance. Britain, for example, has had a diplomatic mission in Peking for over a decade and has repeatedly voted in effect for the seating of the Chinese Communists in the United Nations.

Further, France's expected new policy would mean that three of the five permanent (or veto-endowed) members of the Security Council favored Peking's admission. The two "hold-outs" would be the United States and National China. "Clearly," observes the Monitor, "the United States must weigh carefully whether its best interests would be served under such circumstances by simply standing pat and digging its toes in."

This is good advice, but it is unlikely to be accepted at Washington—at least until after the presidential election has been disposed of. The best that can be hoped is that the Peking recognition will not become an issue in the campaign, particularly if Richard M. Nixon or Senator Barry Goldwater should be the Republican nominee.

Like Caesar's Gaul

According to Arthur Blakely, well-known commentator in the Montreal Gazette, Canada's Conservative Party—like all Gaul in Julius Caesar's time—is divided into three parts. There is a loyalist faction centred largely in the Prairies. There is a group of rebels dedicated to a Diefenbaker must-go proposition, But the largest and most influential group of all comprises members of the "Don't-Rock-the-Boat (at this time) Society."

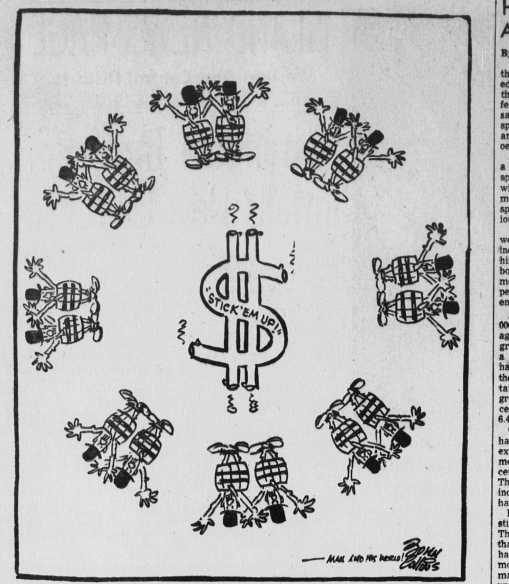
This society is loosely knit, with representatives in all provinces and regions. While receptive to the idea of change, even in the leadership area, it operates on the theory that such changes must be achieved with a minimum of disruption. Its members hold that it is wasteful and dangerous folly to fire a leader until an acceptable replacement is in sight and clearly available.

The society, which was prominent in the 1954 annual meeting of the party, is again searching for a compromise. And Mr. Blakely thinks it may have found one.

If all goes according to plan, the loyalists and the rebels will be invited to expend their energies and hostility in an all-out battle on the question of whether or not a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Diefenbaker's leadership should be settled by a secret ballot. The loyalists are scornfully opposed to any such innovation. The rebels (why not "renegades", and be done with it?) have been insisting that anything less is unthinkable. Members of the Don't-Rock-the-Boat (at this time) Society don't really seem to care very much one way or the other.

But they are at least mildly hopeful that the secret ballot proposition will be converted into the main battle issue. Should it be defeated, the convention can get on with other business. Should a secret ballot be instituted, the assumption is that the delegates would then proceed to cast most of their ballots in favor of the resolution approving Mr. Diefenbaker's leadership, much as they would be expected to do if a stand-and-be-counted vote were held.

Whatever these speculations amount to, we note as significant the writer's prediction that barring an upset of major proportions, Mr. Diefenbaker will be left undisturbed in his leadership post at the February convention.



THAT WORLD FAIR DESIGN

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Mr. Chevrier Leaves Parliament Hill

Parliament Hill and a great parliamentarian have bade farewell to each other with mutual regret and to the ominous roll of muffled drums representing the cruel facts of politics.

The Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Privy Councillor, Queens Counsel, Minister of Justice, Attorney- General of Canada, and Joint Dean of the House of Commons has become His Excellency the Hon. Lionel Chevrier, High Commissioner to Britain, thus bringing to a close a career of 25 years and 4 months as a federal politician.

Mr. Chevrier can take justifiable pride in the successes he won in the political field. He carried the colors of the Liberal Party to victory in nine elections: five in the Ontario constituency of Stormont, and then four in the Quebec constituency of Montreal- Laurier. And for approximately one-third of his years on Parliament Hill he served as a Cabinet Minister, in the administrations of Mackenzie King, St. Laurent and Pearson. For one-quarter of those years only, he sat on the opposition benches, where he deserved the prominence he attained as one of the giants who carried the fractured Liberal Party on their shoulders, winning from the then Prime Minister the accolade of being "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

Born in Cornwall, educated at Cornwall schools before proceeding to university, and making his home there until middle age, his greatest service to his home town was his powerful and effective championship of the project to create the St. Lawrence Seaway and power project. Appropriately, he was appointed the first executive officer of the Seaway; he took time out from politics for just under three years to accept this post which he filled with acclaim during the difficult teething period.

As a parliamentary newcomer at the age of 32, Lionel Chevrier worked with such old-time political giants as Mackenzie King, Ernest Crerar, Ernest Lapointe, Charlie Dunning, Bill Euler and Chubby Power. He learned well from those astute ministers. And his own ability and application enabled him to develop into a parliamentarian of the same rank, with the help of his fluent and euphonious bilingualism and his unexcelled personal charm and courtesy.

Indeed, he might well have aspired to rise to the very top. But "the cruel facts of politics" denied this to him, as they have to others. Through the accident of being born in Ontario to French- Canadian parents, and despite his "immigration" into Quebec in later life, the supreme pinnacle as Liberal leader and Prime Minister was denied him. So he decided to step aside.

DAY OF GLORY

His last public appearance as a cabinet minister among his fellow .French- Canadians happily occured when Prime Minister Pearson was out of the country. So our deputy Prime Minister was "acting" in the role for which he had yearned. Paradoxically, he was on his way to serve as the first French-Canadian in the post which even Sir Wilfrid Laurier had envied, but his heart yearned for the similar post as Ambassador to France. He was given a heart-warming send- off against a background which he must-have found memorable. It was a "white tie" banquet, and the best-dressed cabinet minister enhanced the splendour by glittering with the star and collar of a noble order.

"My religion would have led to prefer to be our ambassador to Rome," he confessed. "My heart called me to Paris, which I have always regarded as the most beautiful city in the world, but which now I must call merely one of the most beautiful"; but my reason and logic tell me that London, as a centre of trade and finance, is the most important post." And so, with the warm wishes of all that large crowd ringing in his ears, Lionel Chevrier leaves Parliament Hill.

PUBLIC FORUM

OUR LIQUOR LAWS

Sir,—Much of the discussion on revisions to our provincial Liquor Control Act has tended to center on the question of establishing such institutions as beverage rooms, cocktail lounges, and the like, in this province. My own hopes for rationalizing our liquor legislation are much less ambitious, and are rather restricted to eliminating the unnecessary harassments which are imposed on mature adult citizens which can not be justified by any moral consensus or by pleading the public good.

For example, it is uncommon for family members to remember fathers and fathers-in-law on special occasions with a gift of Scotch or some other appropriate beverage. No matter how sober and temperate the recipient, the gift represents a violation of the Liquor Control Act. If a traveller is required to remain away from home overnight and purchase liquor for an after-hours drink, he has one of two options. He can either drink the entire bottle, or leave the unconsumed portion behind him, for it is against the law for him to take it home in his car.

During the summer months there are few persons who would deny the popularity of cold beer; whether they drink it or not. One must, however, drink this cold beer in the uncomfortable heat of the house, rather than in the cool shade of the back yard, for it is unlawful to have liquor outside of one's residence.

Worse still, if one owns a summer cottage he is required him to motor to his home in the city to have a cold beer, for it is against the law to take beer to a summer home. Furthermore, although the law graciously permits one to have beer with meals at home, it does not permit one to include a bottle of beer in a picnic hamper to enjoy with a meal at the beach.

It sometimes happens to those who do not have a permanently stocked liquor cabinet that friends will call unexpectedly, and cocktails will be called for. It is usual in such situations to borrow a quart from a neighbor, and although there can be no harm to the public good in this kind of neighborly exchange, the law nonetheless proscribes it, even though only lawfully purchased goods are involved.

I am citing these few examples to show how excessive are the prohibitions on otherwise legitimate activities of normal adult citizens. Any revision to the Liquor Control Act which would remove these arbitrary and unnecessary restraints would be nothing more than recognition of the wishes of the people, and would remove the illegal taint from activities which are in no way harmful to the public good.

With your considerate indulgence, I would like to write a further letter on this question. At this time I would simply like to add that I am among those who are concerned over the problems resulting from excessive use of liquor, and that in my professional activities I suffer from considerable exposure to this type of situation. At the same time, I consider nonetheless that we must recognize that the majority of our citizens do bring a mature attitude to the use of liquor, and they should not have to suffer these excessive restraints because of our concern to control the immature.

I am, Sir, etc.
AU COURANT

Charlottetown.

LIBERAL PROMISE

Sir,—I have read the Public Forum letter "Liberal Promise", in The Guardian of Jan. 18 and I certainly agree with that person. The Liberals promised to raise the family allowance age limit to 18 years if the child stayed in school. This is a promise that should be kept, what are they doing about it? Not one thing.

Now lots have been cut off for nearly a year and should certainly get that back pay. Our children need this allowance more than ever today when it costs so much to keep them in high school. Why aren't there more mothers that will stick up for what our children should be getting.

I am, Sir, etc.,
INTERESTED MOTHER
Kensington.

Hairy Chests And Bald Heads

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

The pattern of hair growth on the body and scalp is determined by heredity. The amount on the trunk and limbs varies in different races, and even in the same race. It is particularly sparse in Indians and Eskimos and is most extensive in the Anes of northern Europe.

Several years ago I received a letter from a woman who spends much time at the beach with her family. She noticed that many bald men had hair to spare on the chest and was curious about it.

This woman's observations were borne out by studies, which indicated that baldies often are hirsute on other parts of the body. This is for the most common distribution but may appear so, as it tends to attract attention.

An Englishman examined 1,000 healthy men between the ages of 24 and 42. In 614 of this group with hairy chests, 114 had a balding crown or a receding hairline. The data showed further that 41.8 per cent who retained scalp hair had a scanty growth on the body; 51.8 per cent were moderately hairy; and 6.4 per cent were shaggy.

Of the baldheads, 21.8 per cent had little hair on the trunk and extremities; 39.2 per cent a moderate amount; and 19 per cent an excessive quantity. These figures show baldies are inclined to have more body hair, and vice versa.

Hair distribution probably is stimulated by the sex hormones. This is the basis for the belief that men with excessive body hair have more of the male hormones than do other men. This may be true but the situation is unrelated to sexual vigor. It may be that these hormones have a greater effect on the hair follicle.

In women, the hair pattern is characteristic, and deviations are less frequent than in males. Superfluous hair is an inherited trait and often is seen in mother and daughter. The upper lip is the favored site in the female, the counterpart of hereditary baldness is a slight mustache.

CROCHETING PAIN

B. L. writes: About five months ago I started crocheting (the mad (7-8 hours a day). Now I have a sore, stiff finger the doctor says is nothing but a muscular spasm but that nothing sure hurts. Do you think this finger will ever get back to normal?

REPLY

Yes. Stop crocheting for a week and soak your hands several times daily in hot water.

BLOOD DISORDER

P. B. writes: What would cause an oversupply of platelets in the blood, which leads to excessive clotting?

REPLY

The blood contains disk- like substances that are concerned with coagulation. The occurrence of too many platelets usually is associated with a disease like polycythemia or certain leukemias.

PROTRUDING NAVEL

W. B. writes: About two years ago I noticed that my navel protrudes instead of indents. The area is sensitive but not painful. Should I do something about this condition?

REPLY

See your physician for a diagnosis. If you have a hernia, correction may or may not be necessary, depending upon the severity of the condition.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

January 23, 1939

Bristol, P.E.I. — (CP) —Fishermen of this Kings County village already are preparing for the opening of the lobster season next spring. About 2,000 traps will be built during the winter.

Edmonton, Jan. 21—(CP) — Chess should be taught in Canadian schools believes George Kotronowski, Belgium - born chess wizard, holder of several world crowns. He said the game trains the mind of a child in logical thinking.

TEN YEARS AGO

January 23, 1954

A Prince Edward Island girl, AW1 Victoria Walker, of Caledonia, P.E.I. was among the airwomen who recently left Halifax for the Continent on the "Samaria". These trained Airwomen will fill posts in the RCAF Fighter Wings serving in France and Germany as part of Canada's NATO agreement.

A report outlining the objectives of the Agricultural Institute of Canada was given by B. Whiteside, soil specialist Experimental Station, at the monthly meeting of the P.E.I. Branch. Three guests were introduced, they were Dr. R. F. Bishop, associate chemist, Division of Chemistry, Ottawa; Don Stewart, Plant Products Divison, Truro, and A. G. LeLacheur, Plant Products Division, Sackville.

Mr. Speaker Speaks

Globe and Mail, Toronto

"May it please Your Majesty, I have neither eyes to see nor tongue to speak in this place but as the House is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am." said a Speaker of the British House of Commons in a classic defiance of Charles I which helped to establish the traditions of his office.

Beauchesne puts it more prosaically in his Parliamentary Rules and Forms. Ottawa's standard work of reference. He says: "Confidence in the impartiality of the Speaker is an indispensable condition of the working of procedure, and many conventions exist which have as their object not only to ensure the impartiality of the Speaker, but also to ensure that his impartiality is generally recognized."

Perhaps the most important of these conventions is that the Speaker refrains from expressing opinions on questions of political policy.

This important tradition of discreet impartiality appears to have escaped the present Speaker of the Canadian House, Mr. Alan Macnaughton, when he took a prominent part in the meeting of the Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group this week.

Mr. Macnaughton is reported not only to have expressed personal opinions on controversial issues, but also to have taken it upon himself to make foreign policy for the Canadian Government.

He gaily assured the United States that it was not likely that Canada would recognize the Chinese Government until Washington was close to doing the same thing, thereby, depriving External Affairs Minister Paul Martin of some of the leverage he can use to sway U.S. policy.

As to U.S. concern about Canada's trade with China, Mr. Macnaughton had a smart answer: we got there firstest with the mostest—and so what? And just to show his skill as a diplomat, Mr. Macnaughton seems to have come close to involving Canada in the Panama Canal crisis by suggesting that we might have something to offer in helping to resolve the problem.

Where now will be the impartiality of Mr. Speaker Macnaughton if any of these issues become the subject of controversy in the House of Commons?

POLICE DEPUTY RESIGNS

MONTREAL (CP) — Ernest Peau, 60, deputy director of the Montreal Police Department, announced his resignation Wednesday after 37 years service. Mr. Pleau is president of the Montreal Sportsman's Show and is planning a cross-country tour in connection with the exhibition.

NOTES BY THE WAY

In 1963 Canada again led the world in telephone use, but let's give credit where it's due. Find a typical teenager and pin a rose on her.— Windsor Star.

By the time you add up all the military economies Defence Secretary McNamara intends to make, you get the idea that all we need is a small war for the Pentagon to start showing a profit.— Detroit Free Press.

The owner of even the most troublesome and unpredictable car has one article of faith: the parts that break down will never be the ones covered by the guarantee.—Ottawa Journal.

A recent survey of price scales in various world tourist centres includes a report on comparative costs of cigarettes. A package of 20 can be bought for 20 cents in Tokyo; for 27 cents in Paris; for 28 cents in Brussels; for 33 cents in New York; for 37 cents in Melbourne; for 38 cents in Rome. In London, England, the package of 20 retails at 63 cents.— Statford Beacon-Herald.

We are the posterity our forefathers worried about, and you can't blame them.— Brandon Sun.

Britain's new prime minister is reported to be a bird-watcher. In politics, he has doubtless discovered he has some strange birds to watch.—Edmonton Journal.

The chief constable of a small town is also the veterinary surgeon. One night the telephone rang and his wife answered. "Is Mr. Thomas there?" asked an agitated voice. "Do you want my husband as a veterinarian or as constable?" "Both," came the breathless reply. "We can't get our bulldog to open his mouth, and there's a burglar in it!"— Galt Report.

Thanks to a Vancouver businessman, people in thirsty, crowded Hong Kong will soon be able to drink clear Canadian water—if they can afford to pay 40 cents for a 48-ounce can. What will that sort of export sale do for Canada's reputation abroad? —Ottawa Journal.

Mutiny In Tanganyika

By Doug Marshall
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Bloodshed in the streets of Dar es Salaam has smeared Tanganyika's reputation as a model of peaceful post-colonial development.

No clear cause for this week's army mutiny has emerged from the confused reports being received in London. The position of President Julius Nyerere, although officially reported safe, remains uncertain.

Most observers are agreed, however, that if Nyerere goes then the chances of moderation prevailing are diminished.

In the two years since Tanganyikan independence from Britain, the 40-year-old British-educated president has earned the respect of Negro and white alike as a "quiet nationalist" amid the turbulent extremes of African politics.

Under his guidance Tanganyika has, until now, stood out in proud contrast to the chaos that followed the premature transfer of power in the Belgian Congo.

VIEWS DIFFER

Some commentators see the mutiny as "purely an army matter," an ill-disciplined protest against white officers and poor pay conditions. Others trace a connection with the recent coup in Zanzibar and detect a Communist-backed plot to take over the whole of East Africa.

The timing of the mutiny, with 300 Tanganyika police tied up in Zanzibar, suggests the mutineers were at least in collusion with the new Zanzibar leaders, but the Communist theory seems alarmist at this stage.

All previous Communist attempts to grasp power in Africa have failed, largely because the African leaders are more concerned with budding nationalism than political ideology.

If the Tanganyika revolt is found to have any sinister political causes, they probably lie in a minority group's impatience with Nyerere and his wers to the national's economic problems.

SECURITY FORCES NEEDED

The mutiny seems to have caught Nyerere unawares and demonstrates the need for tight security services in newly-independent countries. Many African leaders, to their peril, have dismissed security forces as an unnecessary hangover from the days of white rule.

The lesson of Tanganyika and Zanzibar will likely be heeded by Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya where political intrigue fanned by tribal rivalries is a constant threat to the government.

The best long-term hope for stability in East Africa is to speed up negotiations on federation among Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. This would forestall future moves by militant minorities.

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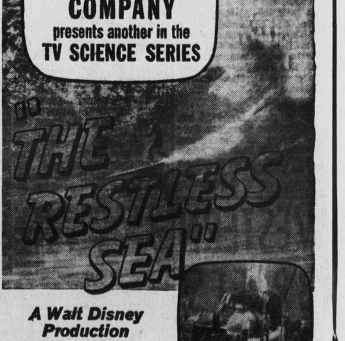

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